

THERE'S NO FRICTION

Between the Filipino Government and the Americans.

AGUINALDO'S REFUTATION

Of the Various Rumors as Base and Malicious Slanders

A VERY WELCOME MESSAGE

To the War and Navy Departments—Great Significance, However, is Attached to the Dispatch of the Battleships Oregon and Iowa to the Pacific Coast, and the Reinforcement of the Land Forces at Manila—It is Intimated that Germany, Despite Her Protest, will Bear Watching—He is Said to Covet one of the Philippine Islands.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The following dispatch has been received at the office here of the Associated Press:

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 19.—The Filipino government desires to inform the American government and people that the many rumors circulated regarding the strained relations between the Filipino and American forces are base, malicious slanders of the enemy to both parties, and are without any truth, and are circulated for the purpose of prejudicing the appeal of the Filipinos for their release from the oppression and cruelty of Spain.

The relations of our people and yours have been and will continue to be of the most friendly nature, and we have withdrawn our forces from the suburbs of Manila as an additional evidence of our confidence in the great American republic.

(Signed) AGUINALDO.

PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

The Meaning of the Dispatch of the Oregon and Iowa and Land Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The officials at the state and war departments welcomed the notice sent to the American people through the Associated Press of the falsity of the stories describing the friction between the Filipinos and American forces in Luzon. While the officials did not care to discuss the matter for publication, it was evident that the main source of their satisfaction was the internal evidence contained in the document that Aguinaldo had profited by the warnings of the American commanders, and had gracefully receded from the arrogant attitude assumed by him just before General Merritt left Manila for Paris.

While there is little in the official records that tends to contradict what the insurgent chief says, it must be recalled that both General Otis and Admiral Dewey, in cable messages to Washington, have pointed out threatening complications arising from the attitude of the insurgents. The last advice received at the war department from Manila came from General Otis Friday last, and while the officer referred to the agitation exhibited by the insurgents, he took care to state that he had enough troops, in his opinion, to meet any emergency.

What It Means.

With this statement from the commanding general, on the scene of activity, fresh in mind, the war department's explanation for the dispatch of fresh reinforcements for the American army at Manila, namely, that it is but part of a movement originally planned, appears to warrant a further inquiry. The navy department is rushing preparations for the start of the big battleships Oregon and Iowa to Honolulu, and orders have been sent to the New York navy yard to have the mechanics work overtime on these ships. The purpose is to have them start on their long voyage by the end of the present month, and, according to the department calculations, they should arrive at their destination by the end of January. There is little effort now made to conceal the fact that the department will have the ships met at Honolulu by a dispatch boat, with orders to turn their bows westward to Manila.

Significant Move.

Battleships of this character are not needed to keep the Filipino insurgents in order, and their assembling in Manila, in conjunction with the dispatch of heavy reinforcements of troops for the American land forces cannot but be regarded as significant. In well informed circles here it is said that the real purpose of the President in making these preparations is to insure the peace commissioners against any interference in their work of disposing of the future of the Philippine Islands, according to their best judgment. Not having disclosed his plans respecting the islands outside of Luzon, the capital of the group, the President still reserves for the American peace commissioners the right to dispose of the remainder of the islands as they may deem best.

A long line of curious incidents, to which one of the great European powers has been a party, has beyond question, done much to cause a feeling of uneasiness on the part of the administration, as tending to show a purpose to interfere with our free action in the Philippines, and this has been only slightly diminished by apparently frank disclaimers of an ulterior purpose, because the incidents continue quietly, and in a manner calculated to avoid attracting attention.

Must Mean Germany.

Such, for instance, is the gathering of naval vessels to the south of the Philippine group, the only explanation of which, coming from native sources,

is true, but still bearing marks of genuineness, is a purpose of acquiring, either by seizure or by some secret compact with the Spanish government the important island of Palawan. This particular island forms one side of the gateway through which most all of the extensive commerce that flows between Australia, Micronesia and Southern China. The passage is narrow, and if the islands of the Philippine group are to be retained outside of Luzon, this island of Palawan must be kept, as forming one side of the gateway. It is gathered that it is the purpose of the President, therefore, to prevent the alienation by Spain of any of the Philippine group, and that these preparations, naval, as well as military, are but steps toward the execution of his purpose to have a force only second to that of the two battleships, Admiral Dewey will have a force only second to that of Great Britain in eastern waters, while on shore General Otis will have a more numerous army than any European power, save Russia.

IN THE SOUP

Was Poison Put to Effect the Quietness of Aguinaldo—His Narrow Escape from Death—The Deed of a Spanish Prisoner Nearly Results in a Wholesale Lynching.

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 19.—The Republica Filipina asserts that an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo on Friday night. A steward, it is alleged, saw a Spanish prisoner, who had been allowed his freedom, make a movement which appeared like tampering with a bowl of soup intended for Aguinaldo, whereupon the steward tasted a spoonful of the soup and fell dead. Eleven Franciscan friars are alleged to have been engaged in the conspiracy.

The populace, it is further said, attempted to lynch all the Spanish prisoners, but Aguinaldo intervened.

At Saturday's session of the national assembly, it appears, Aguinaldo was absent, but his representative related the story of the outrage to the members, who unanimously adopted the chairman's proposal that they all go to Aguinaldo's house, express sympathy with him and congratulate him upon his escape.

During the evening a special thanksgiving service was held at church at Malolos.

ENGLISH CRITICISM

Of the Attitude of the American Army Officers Towards Insurgents.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Filipino congress has favorably impressed the Europeans who have witnessed its proceedings. It is believed that its deliberations will result in a petition to President McKinley to establish a protectorate.

"The attitude of the American army officers towards the insurgents is causing much unfavorable criticism among Europeans who have returned from Manila. They blame the almost criminal ignorance of the native character and their elementary ideas of colonialism."

"The officers seemed determined upon winning glory at the expense of the insurgents by hatching imaginary revolts. Aguinaldo has obeyed every order, whether accompanied by threats or not. The insurgent chief at Pasay declined to move and Aguinaldo asked General Otis not to proceed against him for four days, so as to give him an opportunity to interview him."

A British naval officer who has just returned from Manila, says: "What is needed is a force acquainted with the Asiatic character. America does not seem to utilize the material she has at hand. Every one is surprised that O. P. Williams, United States consul at Manila, was not sent to Paris instead of a lot of staff officers who know little of the Philippines. I am satisfied that if Consul General Wildman, who has lived among the Malays, and is familiar with British colonial methods, were given power, he could arrange everything satisfactory with Aguinaldo. It is suicidal folly on the part of America that he has not been ordered to Manila long ago."

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS

Of Evacuation Have Established Themselves in Havana—Blanco's Orders.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—All the members of the American evacuation commission came ashore from the steamer Resolute this morning and are now installed at the trocha hotel at Vedado. All are well. Major Allison sprained his ankle, but the injury is not important.

Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero, captain of the port, who was originally elected a member of the Spanish evacuation commission, has, owing to sickness, been replaced by Admiral Mantoloba, and will sail for Spain to-morrow owing to his ill health.

Captain General Blanco has ordered that the confiscation of the few cattle remaining in the island shall be suspended in the province of Matanzas, where it threatened to become a death blow to all possible work in the fields. The necessity that similar steps be taken in Pinar del Rio and other provinces is imperative, the crops having been ruined or the work of gathering them delayed through lack of oxen.

Advices from the interior report that hospitals are being established on many estates, and that relief committees have been organized in several towns and villages to attend to the requirements of the Cuban troops, who are in a sad condition.

Rough Riders' Tournament.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—It was decided to-day at a meeting at the Hoffman House between three women representatives of the National Relief League and about twenty Rough Riders, that the Rough Riders should hold a tournament in New York or Brooklyn, in lieu of the recently proposed parade which fell through. The tournament will be held as soon as arrangements can be made for it. The proceeds will go to the sick soldiers in all parts of the country and in Cuba.

HERE'S A POINTER

To Soldiers who Want to be Discharged from Service.

APPEALS OF THEIR SENATORS

Or Representatives in Congress will Hereafter Have no Weight with the War Department—It has Been Flooded with Requests to Such an Extent that an Order has Been Issued that no Application will be Considered Until it has Passed Through the Proper Military Channel—Soldiers in Philippines or Cuba and Porto Rico will Have to Stay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following statement is given out at the war department:

"The war department is just at present undergoing an experience which illustrates the elasticity with which the average American citizen hastens to his senator or representative in Congress for aid in emergencies."

"The cessation of hostilities and the improbability of their renewal, with the dullness of camp life, has apparently created a feeling of restlessness among the men of the volunteer army, who, in the majority of cases, have given up positions of larger compensation, and many of them are imploring their political representatives to obtain their discharge, and the latter, in turn, are flooding the war department with requests for prompt and immediate action."

"To such an abuse of privilege has this grown that the war department has been obliged to call attention to that paragraph of the army regulations which requires that all communications from subordinates to superiors must pass through military channels, and to decline, as a rule, to entertain applications for the discharge of enlisted men, unless they come to it in the proper manner."

"A soldier who is desirous of securing his discharge, and has good and sufficient reasons upon which to base it, will leave himself a great amount of time and trouble if he will set forth the reasons for his discharge in a letter addressed to the adjutant general of the army, and hand it to the captain of his company, who in turn is required to forward it to the colonel of the regiment, and the latter to pass it along through brigade, division and corps headquarters with their recommendations. Unless this is done, the department will send the paper back to the company commander for his recommendation, and that time may be saved by following the proper rule."

"The department has also promulgated another ruling in this connection, which is to the effect that public policy will not permit, at this time, the consideration of applications for discharges of men serving in the Philippine Islands, Honolulu, Cuba or Porto Rico. The reasons for this are obvious. Aside from the question of transportation involved, the necessity of supplying the places of men who are discharged with others from the states, it is to be remembered that the war is not over, and that much depends upon the deliberations of the peace commissioners who have sailed for Paris."

SENATOR FAULKNER APPOINTED

On the Canadian Commission to Take Senator Gray's Place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Senator C. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, was today appointed to the position on the Canadian commission made vacant by the retirement of Senator Gray when he was transferred to the Paris peace commission.

The tender of the position was made by the President to-day, in a personal interview with Senator Faulkner, and was accepted by the latter.

OUT OF JOBS.

Officers at the War Department Awaiting New Assignments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Major Generals Bates and Sumner, who were prominent in the Santiago campaign, reported at the war department to-day. They are expecting a new assignment under the plan which is in contemplation for the distribution of troops. They have been at Montauk, but the breaking up of the camp there leaves many officers unassigned and without duty. General Miles, with whom they conferred, has been very busy with his plan of reorganization, but it has not yet reached a point which makes obtainable any definite information as to where troops or commanding officers will go. It is almost settled that General Shafter will return to San Francisco, and resume command of the department of California. Such is his desire, and no doubt it will be complied with.

LAKE DISASTERS.

Smoke Hangs Over Superior and Michigan—Vessels Stranded.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The dense smoke coupled with fog which now hangs over the upper lakes is bringing a long list of disasters to vessel men and marine underwriters. The smoke is accompanied by a northwest gale on both Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The cause of the smoke seems to be unknown, as no forest fires have been reported anywhere near the upper lakes and it is believed that the smoke has come from fires in the far northwest, several hundred miles distant. Up to a late hour this afternoon, the stranding reported were:

Steamer Lewiston, Manitowoc to Buffalo, with grain; ashore near Scott's Point, Lake Michigan.

Steamer E. C. Pope, bound from Du-

luth to Buffalo with grain; ashore at Vermilion Point near Station No. 9, Lake Superior.

Steamer Colorado, Duluth to Port Huron, with flour; ashore on Eagle River reef.

Schooner Senator, coal-laden for Harbor Springs; ashore on Skillogalee reef.

Tug Salvor; ashore on Skillogalee reef.

SCHOOL SENSATION

In Mingo County—Teachers and Board of Examiners Indicted for the Issuing of Fraudulent Certificates and Bribery. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 19.—State Superintendent Trotter and Attorney General Rucker have returned from Mingo county, where they were last week investigating irregularities in the county school affairs. The grand jury returned about twenty-five indictments against teachers and school officers.

Of these two were against the board of education for, embezzlement, two against teachers for forging certificates and several against a member of the board of examiners for giving out questions before examination, and for assisting teachers during examination, several against the board of examiners for issuing certificates without any examination and several for receiving bribes.

A very clear case of bribery was under way when the principal witness, a young lady teacher, who, it is claimed, sent a \$10 bill to the board of examiners, and got in return a certificate, refused to come before the grand jury. The judge immediately ordered the deputy sheriff to bring her, but when he reached her home she was in bed, sick, and the case had to be postponed until the next term of court.

PITTSBURGH LAWYER MISSING.

It is Believed that he fell out of a Skiff and was Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 19.—George R. Waters, of the legal firm of Lee & Chapman, of Pittsburgh, is mysteriously missing from here, and it is believed he was drowned in the Ohio river, eight miles above here. Waters arrived here, with his wife, Saturday morning, and in the afternoon went to the Henderson oil field, where he was interested in operations. He was seen there when he tried to get a skiff to cross to Gravel Bank, Ohio, where he had oil interests. He was last seen looking for a skiff. The police of this city and Marietta, Ohio, are at work on the case. The theory that he got a skiff, and while crossing the river fell out, is most generally accepted. Waters had been sick, and suffered with dizziness. J. S. Scully and wife, Mrs. Waters' parents, arrived here this morning. Mrs. Waters is prostrated at her hotel.

A late message from the oil fields, from Mr. Chapman, a partner of Waters, says it is believed that Waters wandered out into the country, while in a delirious condition.

LEWIS COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Insane Man Shoots His Brother and Father and Kills Himself.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 19.—News was received here from Lewis county of a double murder and suicide, not far from Churchville, that county. The murderer, Wardy Wolfe, was insane, and was believed to be harmless. Impelled by a sudden hallucination, he shot William Wolfe, his brother, and Wardy Wolfe, Jr., his father, killing both, and then turned the pistol on himself, with fatal effect.

Reported to Have Confessed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 19.—It is reported here that Sam Mays has confessed to the murder of the Mullins children, who were recently found dead in a swimming hole, at Baker's Fork, twelve miles from here. A reward of \$500 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

Harrisville Postoffice Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 19.—The post office at Harrisville was burglarized last night. The safe was blown open, and registered letters, stamps and money to a considerable extent were taken.

PECULIAR GRATITUDE.

Set Fire to Y. M. C. A. Building as Association Could Get Insurance.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—The building on Alabama street occupied by the railway branch of the Y. M. C. A. was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Robert W. Doon, an engineer on the Lake Shore railway, who has been sleeping with the janitor, set the place on fire and is now under arrest. He admits his guilt and declares that he fired the building, which is an old one, so the association could get the insurance money and start a new building. He says he had no accomplice.

A few days ago he bought a barrel of coal oil and a quantity of cotton waste and had them delivered at the building, with a card saying they were donated by a member."

Last night Doon soaked the waste in the oil and distributed it about the building. He then soaked the janitor's bed and induced him on some pretext to sleep on a couch down stairs. Filling a wash tub with the oil, he took it to the second floor and distributed it with a pitcher. Then he applied a match.

The loss is about \$5,000. Doon talks rationally. He says he is not a member of the Y. M. C. A. or a Christian, but out of gratitude for benefits conferred on him, he planned the fire, believing that the building would be consumed and his own acts thereby covered.

Destructive Fire.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 19.—A special from Pensacola to the Times-Union and Citizen says: A special from DeFuniak, headquarters of the Florida Chautauque, eighty miles east of here, says that a fire began there in the large store of W. L. Carthon and destroyed thirteen stores and hotels, besides a number of smaller buildings. The loss is estimated at fully \$100,000.

WELL, WELL, JOSEPH!

You Have been a Long Time Quiet, Haven't You?

TWANGS HIS HARP STRINGS

Of Elegance on the Management of the War with Spain, and Assails the Administration for the Passage of the War Revenue Bill—A Demagogic Flair Which Measures Bailey's Actual Size. The Texan Lands the Conduct of the Minority in the Last Congress and in a Feeble Way Tries to Invent Some Campaign Issues—Is Greatly Disturbed Over the Treasury Surplus.

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 19.—Congressman J. W. Bailey, of Texas, spoke at Chatham, the county seat, to-day, in the interests of C. A. Swanson, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth district. Peoples for miles around were in the big crowd to hear the Texan.

In his speech, Mr. Bailey made it plain that the Democrats mean to make the present campaign an aggressive one. Among other things of similar import, he said:

"For months Republican politicians and Republican editors have talked and written incessantly about the mistakes of the Democratic party in Congress; but now that they are required to specify our mistakes in order to divert public attention from our own, they find it impossible to make good their repeated and reckless assertions. In order to escape the just and universal indignation which has been aroused against them by the suffering inflicted upon the volunteer army through incompetence or the dishonesty of those whom they have placed in power, they have been searching the congressional records and racking their brains to find some damaging accusation which they can sustain against us; but they have not found it; and they will not find it. The record of the Democratic party through the last and trying session of Congress is absolutely above all criticism. I do not say it with the purpose of claiming any credit for myself; but as a matter of simple justice to my Democratic associates, I declare that in all the history of this government no minority party passed through a war session of Congress with so much credit as did the Democrats of the present Congress."

"The only important vote which we believed, at the time we cast it, could ever become the subject of reasonable controversy was our vote against the war revenue bill, and events have completely vindicated our course in respect to that measure. We opposed the passage of that bill because we believed that it authorized an unnecessary sale of interest-bearing bonds, and the condition of the treasury proves conclusively that we were right. When Congress convenes in December next it will find that the surplus in the treasury, above the one hundred million gold reserve, will exceed the amount received from the sale of bonds, thus demonstrating that there was no necessity for the government to sell its bonds."

"Our Republican friends cannot excuse themselves by saying that they could not foresee the early termination of the war, because every man who was reasonably well informed about the condition of Spain understood that it was impossible for her to continue a long and expensive struggle. Owing to the greater distance between her base of supplies and the seat of war, it was certain that it would require the expenditure of at least a dollar and twenty-five cents on the part of Spain to meet the expenditure of every dollar on the part of the United States. It was certain, therefore, that if the war cost us two hundred million dollars, it would cost Spain two hundred and fifty million dollars, and where could she raise any such sum as that?"

"With an adversary unable to raise money by taxation, and powerless to borrow it, the end of the war was in sight before it was begun. The Republican leaders in Congress knew this as well as we did; or if they did not know it they are not wise enough to be entrusted with the administration of this government. But with the knowledge that with all their wastefulness and extravagance it would probably not cost over two hundred million dollars, they proceeded to enact a law which imposes one hundred and fifty million dollars in annual taxes upon the people, and authorizes the contraction of a five hundred million dollar debt. Upon that monstrous proposition almost every Democrat in Congress voted 'no'; and our only regret to-day is that there was a single one of us who felt called upon by his sense of duty to support it."

RIVER MINERS STRIKE.

One Firm Gives in, which Indicates Termination of the Trouble.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Sept. 19.—The arrest of over fifty of their number last week did not deter the striking miners of the third pool from marching to the mines this morning. About seventy-five men were in line headed by National Organizer McKay and a brass band. The marchers were divided up, and a squad stationed at the entrance to each pit. Twenty-five men went to work and no trouble occurred. The work of organizing the fourth pool miners is now in progress.

They have promised that no coal will be loaded to fill contracts for the third pool. As long as this is done no effort will be made to close the mines.

This afternoon Justice & Co. notified the district miners' officials that their mines in the third pool would start in full to-morrow. They will pay the district price.

The miners' officials are much elated over the situation, and believe it is the initial step toward a successful close of the strike.

ORLEANS' MANIFESTO

Against the Revision of the Dreyfus Proceedings—He Attacks the Ministers.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Duc d'Orleans has issued a manifesto denouncing the Dreyfusites. The manifesto begins thus: "At last the promoters of the odious plot against the honor and security of the fatherland have thrown off their mask. Intimidated by them the ministers have lowered themselves so far as to become their accomplices."

The Duc d'Orleans accuses the ministry of seeking a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings while convinced that Dreyfus was guilty, under pretext of calming the public, for their own profit. He declares that the prospect makes his heart quiver, and he concludes his manifesto in these words:

"Frenchmen, you are masters in your own country. Your servants, subject to occult and pernicious power, presume to impose upon you the will to which they submit under pretext of proving the innocence of a man whom the military tribunals have condemned as a traitor. It is the army they are trying to destroy, and France they are striving to ruin."

"Frenchmen, we will not allow it."

THE LEGAL STATUS

Of the Dreyfus Case—Reference to an Examining Commission Decides Nothing Except a Resting of the Documents.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says:

Jules Perivier, a leading member of the French bar, explains the present legal status of the Dreyfus case as follows:

"Judicially, the ministerial decision to refer the case to an examining commission of three decides nothing except the resting of the Dreyfus dossier in the light of recent events. The commission's finding will determine whether there shall be a revision or not. The decision is important politically in that it reveals and approves the sentiment of the country in favor of a revision."

Paris is quiet outwardly. There seems to be a sense of relief because a revision has virtually been determined upon. But there is a great commotion among the chiefs of the army. They undoubtedly have the disposition, if not the courage to try to prevent a revision at the eleventh hour by a military coup d'etat.

M. Cavaignac, who resigned recently as minister of war, and who has cast his lot unreservedly with the army, is pointed to as a possible dictator, but public sentiment will be a most effective bar against such designs. It has veered around completely in favor of revision and justice which everywhere is recognized now except by a couple of anti-Dreyfus organs.

Esterhazy's promised confession is awaited with the keenest curiosity, though no one will believe a word he says unless he is supported by independent testimony.

REMARKABLE EDICTS

Issued by the Emperor of China, Defining His New Policy.

PEKIN, Sept. 19.—A remarkable series of imperial edicts has been published during the past few days. The edicts have startled the officials, while making a favorable impression upon the old foreign residents who are usually skeptical as to the practical value of such orders.

The emperor has addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects western civilization is superior to the existing order in his dominion and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones.

The most radical edict establishes a postal system throughout the empire. In it the emperor asks the people to cooperate in making the newly-established system a success, assuring them that they will thus aid in strengthening the resources of the empire.

A fresh edict followed extending practically to everybody the right to memorialize the throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes.

The latest edict commands that monthly accounts be rendered to the government of the receipts and expenditures everywhere, and that these accounts be published.

The emperor directs that the edicts be published throughout the country in order that the people may be able to see the endeavors to promote their welfare which he is making.

RETURN OF SPANISH TROOPS

In the West Indies Provided For—Minister Correa Angry.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The minister of war, General Correa has issued instructions for the return of the Spanish troops in the West Indies. The sick are to leave first and the archives, especially those relating to the war, will be brought to Spain with the arms, ammunition, flags and material stored in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The minister is greatly incensed at General Toral for having sent him a dispatch on the latter's arrival at Vigo (Spain) from Santiago de Cuba, and said Toral ought to be court-martialed for his conduct as governor of Santiago. The queen regent has replied to the circular of Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, proposing the reduction of the executive armament of the powers and the maintenance of real and lasting peace. Her majesty praises the czar's project and promises to send a delegate to the proposed disarmament conference. It is stated that Senior Ojeda, Spanish minister to Morocco, will be appointed secretary of the peace commission.

Surrendering Their Arms.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, Sept. 19.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish governor, has just had a proclamation publicly read, saying that by order of the sultan, all arms must be surrendered to the committee formed for that purpose. The surrender has already begun. There is no disorder.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Furnessia, Glasgow; Bovie, Liverpool.

GIBALTAR—Arrived: Farnes, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Nomadic, New York; Catalonia, Boston.

BREMEN—Arrived: Barbarossa, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; cooler; expect stationary temperature on the lakes; light north-westerly to north winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by the United States drugist, corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 62 3 p. m. .... 59  
9 a. m. .... 60 7 p. m. .... 53  
12 m. .... 58 10 Weather—Fair.